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honorable, sympathetic, and sacrificial citizenship, more than it calls for seeking the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth; that man will yet cease to bound his morals by the limits of man-created political entities, and achieve the goal of his will to end war.

The League of Nations

The Covenant of the League of Nations, forming part 1 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, "Done at Versailles, the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen," is an expression of the will to end war. For the purposes of this paper it is not necessary to discuss the question whether or not this covenant be sane in principle, consonant with the teachings of history, or even a step toward peace. The fact is that it is an expression of the will among men that the methods of war shall give way to the modes of peace. This will appear from the wording of the first paragraph of the covenant, which reads:

"The High Contracting Parties,

"In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

"by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

"by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

"by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and

"by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another,

"agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

There it is, the will to end war.

CONCLUSION

The nations may safely pin their faith to some form of an international legislature and of an international judiciary. They may not expect a universal empire, but they may strive for at least this much of an international organization, destined yet, as regards international disputes incapable of adjustment by diplomacy or arbitration, to perfect a juridical union of the civilized nations. It is for such that men are giving their lives to the peace movement. It is for such that the believers in liberalism and democracy, with their principles of life, liberty, equality, fraternity, and happiness, struggle and wait. It is for such that we have peace societies, Hague conferences, institutes of international law, an interparliamentary union, and the longing for some kind of a society of nations. It is by such means, we think, that wars will be made less probable.

The burdens and miseries of the world's military inheritance will be lifted as the collective judgments of human groups become increasingly clear. The permeating principle of life pursues its constructive upward course, and an advancing age must welcome each constructive attempt to supplant with the machinery of law and justice the unnatural and hideous devastations of war.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

AT THE meeting held in Paris, in the latter part of June, at which 450 delegates from Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States were present, an International Chamber of Commerce was organized, with Etienne Clementel, former Minister of Commerce in France, as president, and M. Dolleans, professor of political economy at the University of Dijon, as temporary secretary-general. A. C. Bedford, of the Standard Oil Company, New York City, is the American, Baron Edouard Empain the Belgian, A. J. Hobson the British, and Victorio Rolandi Ricci the Italian vice-president.

The purpose of the chamber, as officially stated, is to facilitate the intercourse of nations, to secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting commerce and industry, and to promote peace, progress, and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men. It is a confederation of the many economic forces of the countries to be included in its membership, united in each country by a national organization, as in the United States by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, some of the charter members of which have been prime movers in creating the international body.

The principal functions of the International Chamber of Commerce are to operate through—

- (a) Board of directors,
- (b) General meetings,
- (c) National organization,
- (d) International headquarters.

Its means of actions are:

- (a) Conference of experts,
- (b) Referenda,
- (c) Inquiries of economic nature, and
- (d) Publication of the results thereof, with such other agencies as may from time to time be found desirable.

These are the ties on which the rails will be laid to carry on international trade more smoothly. They embrace shipping, commercial, financial, and industrial organization. General meetings of the International Chamber will assemble at least once every two years, and the three foundation languages will be used in publications and in public speeches. The chamber will temporarily have its headquarters in Paris, France, and the permanent headquarters will be determined by the board of directors, where will be decided all matters by arbitration where there are differences of opinion on international trade contracts.

The international headquarters will centralize data concerning economic and social conditions, the facts of production and requirements and the possibilities of future production and requirements. It will act as a co-ordinating instrument for suggesting regulations and legislative measures to facilitate and encourage economic intercourse. It will also place at the disposal of members and of official agencies reports and conclusions which may be issued in accordance with its articles of

constitution, and will form public opinion through publications of facts concerning business and economic conditions.

Summarized, the action of the delegates and officials of this first session of the congress may be described thus:

Restoration of international credit, based on fixation of the amount and the conditions of payment for the debts of all countries, allies or enemies, was urged.

It was resolved that allied States should agree also, as soon as possible, to fix definitely the amount and conditions of payments according to the stipulations in the treaty.

There should be an avoidance of duplicate taxation of wealth of individuals or organizations in more than one country.

There should be reduction of unnecessary expenditures on the part of local and national governments.

Extension of credits, uniform banking laws, and war damages were dealt with.

Reciprocal international treaties relative to import and export taxes were advocated.

An international credit bureau was planned.

National and local chambers of commerce were requested to co-operate with their governments to reduce national and local governmental expenditures.

Governments and banking, commercial, and industrial associations in all countries were urged to co-operate with the International Chamber and with each other to reduce importation of non-essentials by countries whose exchanges are depreciated and to increase exportations from such countries.

There should be an endeavor to obtain the co-operation of labor to prevent delay in the turn-around of ships, delay between ships and trains, and delay in transportation by rail.

There should be restriction, as far as possible, upon countries whose exchanges are depreciated issuing foreign loans.

Revocation of import and export prohibitions was urged as soon as internal conditions of each country will allow.

There should be a reconstruction special committee to study the exchange situation.

There should be inducement of foreign investments in home countries.

There should be encouragement of tourists through removal of unnecessary restrictions.

It is desirable to furnish raw material and credits.

There should be facilitation and simplification of passport procedure.

A committee was proposed to investigate the mischievous use of trade names and of misleading indications.

Common nomenclature was proposed for customs tariffs of the allied nations.

THE CHAMBER'S CONSTITUTION

We quote two of the more important of the sections of the elaborate and carefully worked out constitution of the Chamber, adopted at this meeting:

Membership (Article No. II)

(1) National and local commercial, financial, and industrial organizations which are representative of the interests they embrace, which are not conducted for individual profit or partisan purposes, and which are established in countries

which may from time to time be designated by the board of directors, as hereinafter provided, are eligible for organization membership.

(2) Individuals, firms, and corporations engaged in business activities in countries the organizations of which are eligible to membership are eligible to associate membership. Duly elected associate members in good standing shall be entitled to attend general meetings and, subject to the rules of such meetings, shall have the privileges of the floor, but may not vote. They may also receive publications issued by the International Chamber.

(3) Organizations of associate members of each national organization may be elected organization of associate members of the International Chamber of Commerce if they fulfill the following conditions:

a. To be proposed for election by the national organization of the country.

b. To be accepted by the board of directors of the International Chamber in accordance with the rules laid down in the Constitution and By-Laws.

International Headquarters (Article VII)

(1) The international headquarters shall have a general secretary and staff chosen by the board of directors and in all respects shall be subject to direction and control by the board of directors. Its headquarters shall be determined by the board of directors.

The general secretary of the international headquarters shall conduct the international headquarters and be responsible therefor to the board of directors.

(2) There shall be an administrative commission, of which the general secretary of the international headquarters shall be chairman and which shall be a part of the international headquarters. The members of the Administrative Commission shall be chosen in the following manner:

The national organization in each country having members in the International Chamber shall be entitled to select a member of the Administrative Commission. The members of the Administrative Commission shall be resident at the seat of the international headquarters, shall be available for conference with the general secretary respecting duties placed upon him by the board of directors and these articles, shall make available to him information and advice regarding their respective countries, shall make representations to him concerning the special interests and problems of their respective countries, shall keep closely informed upon the progress in their respective countries of the policies of the International Chamber, and shall perform such other duties in the operation of the international headquarters as the general secretary prescribes. Upon request of the general secretary with respect to any question within his discretion, the Administrative Commission shall meet and make its recommendations.

(3) When the parties to a contract bearing on international commerce agree to submit to arbitration a difference of opinion due to the execution of such contract, they may choose as an arbitration board one or several of the members of the Administrative Commission, who shall act as an arbitration board. The decision of the arbitration board shall be submitted to the general secretary, who shall forthwith transmit it to the parties concerned.

(4) Within fifteen days preceding any meeting of the board, each member of the Administrative Commission shall submit to the general secretary a written report regarding

the progress of the International Chamber's policies in his country and his suggestion for further procedure. These reports shall be presented by the general secretary at the meetings of the board.

(5) The international headquarters shall, subject to the direction and control provided above—

a. Centralize data concerning economic and social conditions, the facts of production and requirements, the possibilities of future production and requirements;

b. Act as a co-ordinating instrumentality for suggesting regulations and legislative measures to facilitate and encourage economic intercourse;

c. Place at the disposal of members and of official agencies reports and conclusions which may be issued in accordance with these articles;

d. Inform public opinion through publication of facts concerning business and economic conditions.

(6) It shall be the duty of each organization member of the International Chamber to place the general secretary of the international headquarters upon its mailing list to receive all of its publications.

IT IS REPORTED

That a chair of journalism is to be created in the University of Prague.

That Buenos Aires experienced in July its second snow-storm in thirty years.

That a bust of the late Andrew Carnegie has been placed in the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

That over 5,000,000 tons of coal were mined in the province of Nova Scotia in the year 1919.

That competent authorities on sanitation state that more people have been killed by rats than by war.

That the lower house of the Japanese Parliament has rejected universal suffrage by a vote of 283 to 155.

That Canada leads all the nations of the world in the extent of forest domain, having a total of 800,000,000 acres.

That the Australian embargo on the export of sheepskins, which has been in force for some years, is to be cancelled forthwith.

That in India only twenty-eight boys out of every hundred of school age attend school, and only four out of every one hundred girls.

That the British Lord Chancellor has announced that, after July 15, women may serve on juries under the same conditions as men.

That, in view of the shortage of doctors in Moscow hospitals, the Soviet authorities have mobilized all dentists to work as chemists.

That an aerial postal service is being established in Brazil,

the government having signed a contract with the Handley Page Aeroplane Company.

That Socialists of Frankfurt are demanding the creation of a workmen's academy, to educate workingmen for the civil and municipal services.

That, for less than the cost and equipment of a single battleship, 704,714 cases were treated in hospitals and dispensaries of foreign lands last year.

That, because of the reconstruction work accomplished in France through the aid of the "Friends" from America, one village has been named "The City of Friends."

That Soviet Russia has placed an embargo on all United States goods until such time as the United States removes restrictions against exportations to that country.

That American sugar refiners are preparing to invest \$33,000,000 in Cuban plantations, in order that they may grow their own raw products within the next two years.

That trade between Germany and Japan is gradually reviving, it having entirely ceased during the war, with the exception of a few imports of dyes coming through neutral countries.

That the Ministry of War in Paris is considering a proposal to send groups of soldiers into the agricultural districts to aid in gathering the harvest, which promises to be a good one.

That out of every ten inhabitants of the Philippine Islands nine are Christians, seven (excluding children under ten years) can read and write, and two habitually speak the English language.

That Canada has decided to contribute 50,000 pounds toward the expense of the campaign against typhus in central Europe, the campaign being organized under the League of Nations and the Red Cross.

That, to relieve the distress of the children of Vienna, the Italian Red Cross has undertaken to give hospitality to 1,500 children from the Austrian capital, placing at their disposal several of the Red Cross institutions.

That French manufacturers of automobiles are considering the United States as a market for their cars, and a representative of the *Syndicat Francais des Constructeurs d'Automobiles* will leave France shortly to investigate conditions in America.

That book production in England may soon have to cease entirely, on account of the insistent demands of labor and the great increase in the price of paper, which combination is forcing up the prices of books to a point where they can only be produced at a loss.

That the University of Jena (Germany) began at the outbreak of the war to make a collection of books, magazine articles, pictures, and placards dealing with the war as it